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Richd. Gridley

MEMORIAL SERVICES

OF

COMMEMORATION DAY,

HELD IN

CANTON, MAY 30, 1877,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

REVERE ENCAMPMENT, POST 94,

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

BOSTON:
WILLIAM BENSE, PRINTER, 35 CONGRESS STREET,
1877.

With the return of our Annual Commemoration Day, we are again made grateful for renewed favors.

Revere Encampment, Post 94, G. A. R., present their thanks,—

To the Town for their Donation.

To the Orator of the Day.

To the 1st Congregational Society for the use of their Church.

To the ladies and others for flowers.

To the citizens generally for their attendance and interest in the services.

A. A. HARRINGTON, Commander.

Canton, June 10, 1877.

Source unknown

COMMEMORATION DAY,

MAY 30, 1877.

EXERCISES.

THE solemn ceremony of decorating with flowers the graves of our fallen comrades, was observed by REVERE POST, as in years past.

In the forenoon the Post proceeded to Sharon, assisted at the ceremonies, and listened to an address by REV. W. H. SPENCER, of Foxboro.

At one o'clock in the afternoon, a procession was formed of the Post and citizens, preceded by the Canton Brass Band, CAPT. JOHN HALL, Marshal, marched to the cemeteries at Canton Centre, where, after Invocation by REV. EDWIN DAVIS, the graves of the following soldiers were decorated:

Charles F. Adams.....20th Mass
Frederic A. Bullock.....13th Wisconsin
Geo. W. Bailey.....18th Mass
*Chas. E. Bootman.....4th Mass
William E. Brewster.....4th Mass
Robert Blackburn, Jr.....20th Mass
*Joel A. Bullard..2nd Engineer, U. S. N
Joseph Carpenter.....——— ———
Martin Cary.....——— ———
John Clary .....——— ———
Thomas Curran.....42d Mass
*Walter Davenport.....35th Mass
Timothy Flaherty.....4th Mass
Patrick Flood..... .....——— ———
Edward Fox.....19th Mass
*John Geddis.....4th Mass
*Walter S. Glover.....22d Mass
William Heath.....22d Mass
*Andrew L. Hill.....18th Mass
Fred. B. Howard.....4th Mass
Dennis Hanlon.....——— ———
John Howe.4th Mass. and 11th U. S. Inf'y

Maj. Chas. D. Jordan.....U. S. A.
Geo. W. Kehr.....20th Mass
Charles C. Knaggs.....4th Mass
John McCready.....Navy
*John McGinley.....16th Mass
Wallace McKendry.....22d Mass
William McKendry.....——— ———
George McGinty.....——— ———
Lieut. Henry U. Morse.....4th Mass
Thomas M. Mullen.....29th Mass
*John M. Pooler.....1st Battery
J. H. Proctor....1st Mass. Band Leader
John Reardon.....——— ———
Edward Robbins.....U. S. Navy
Owen Shaughnessey..... .4th Mass
D. F. Sherman.....4th Mass
*Stephen H. Smith.....4th Mass
F. Thayer .....——— ———
Jesse K. Webster, Jr.....5th Mass
William G. White.....48th Mass
Asahel White.....——— ———
*Buried elsewhere.

The procession then re-formed and marched to the Unitarian Church, where the services were continued in the following order:

I. DECORATION HYMN, "*Tread lightly o'er their Graves.*"
II. READING OF GENERAL ORDERS.
III. MEMORIAL HYMN, "*Not Forgotten.*"
IV. INVOCATION BY REV. WM. H. SAVARY.

ORATION,

BY

DANIEL T. V. HUNTOON.

Mr. Commander,—Fellow Citizens:

WE meet to-day to fulfil a twofold duty. We pause in the conflict of life to devote this day to the memory of our dead soldiers, and to place upon their graves our annual offering of fragrant flowers. They sacrificed their lives for the salvation of the Republic, and throwing aside all petty distinctions of party, with one accord, as citizens of Canton, we assemble to render homage to valor and to worth. Their work is finished, and they sleep in peace.

"The muffled drum's sad roll has beat
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
That brave and fallen few;
On Fame's eternal camping ground
Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead!
Dear as the blood ye gave.
No impious footstep here shall tread
The herbage of your grave.
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While Fame her record keeps,
Or Honor points the hallowed spot
Where Valor proudly sleeps."

Again. This day has also been set apart by the citizens of this town as a suitable occasion whereon to dedicate a monument,

erected as a tribute of gratitude, to one whose life was spent in the service of his country.

For many years our town has been marvellously attentive to the solicitations of business, and amid the clanging of hammer and the whir of machinery, we have been unfaithful to the memory of a soldier of other days, one who acted valiantly his part, and filled with lustre his day and generation. In the discharge of the imperative duties of to-day, we have little inclination to peer into the twilight of yesterday. Our recollection of events that happened years ago is faint and intermitting, and we are apt to forget those who crowded the walks of life in the dim past, who were our benefactors, and to whose fame and glory we are joint heirs. And to-day, at the eleventh hour, we come together to contemplate the life and deeds of one whose work was finished long ago, and whose face none of us in Canton, save one, have ever seen.

About the year 1630, three brothers, bearing the names of Richard, Samuel, and Thomas Gridley, arrived in America. It is probable that they came from the County of Essex in Old England. Soon after reaching these shores Samuel died. Thomas went to Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, where he died, leaving a numerous posterity.

Richard, the elder of the brothers, remained in Boston, and was admitted a freeman in 1634. His name appears in the "Book of Possessions," and the ancient records say of him that "he was an honest, poor man, but very apt to meddle in public affairs beyond his calling or skill."* He appears to have followed the craft of a mason, and was the owner of a lot of land, with a house thereon, the eastern boundary of which was washed by the waters of the bay. It appears that his townspeople believed there were some public matters which were not "beyond his knowledge or skill," for in 1647 his mathematical ability caused him to be appointed a surveyor; and some time after, his knowledge of military affairs raised him from the ranks, to be captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.† In time he died, (1674) and

* Drake's Boston pps. 226, 798, 348, 307.

† History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Compliments of
the Compiler—
D. T. Huntoon—

from him was descended MAJOR GENERAL RICHARD GRIDLEY, the hero, whose virtues, by the dedication of a monument, we this day celebrate.

Richard Gridley, the son of Richard and Rebecca Gridley, was born in Boston on the third of January, 1710.* The family consisted of six children, of whom he was the youngest. His brother Jeremy was destined in after years to take no ordinary position among his contemporaries. He sustained offices of the highest trust and importance. He was Colonel of the First Regiment of Militia in the County of Suffolk, when it was deemed necessary to have men of ability in that position. At the time of his death he was Attorney General of the Province and a member of the Great and General Court. He was President of the Marine Society, and was appointed (1755) by the Marquis of Carnarvon Provincial Grand Master of Masons in North America.† He was educated at Harvard, (1725) was a teacher of youth, conducted a newspaper with ability; was, as President Adams said, "among the most distinguished in his profession," "the giant of the law" and is now spoken of as the "Webster of his day." He was acknowledged to be a good classical scholar, and a man of extensive learning, and it is reasonable to suppose that his brother Richard received the best education that the town of Boston in those days could afford. As the elder brother had adopted one of the learned professions, it was the desire of his parents that Richard should become a man of business. At the usual age he was apprenticed to Mr. Atkinson, a wholesale merchant of Boston.‡ Apt and learned in the arts and sciences, he was one of the greatest mathematicians of his day; of romantic honor, chivalrous ambition, and adventurous bravery; nature made him a soldier, and art could not make him a merchant. Like Washington, he employed himself as a surveyor and civil engineer, a profession which few in his day were qualified to enter. It was at this time that he acquired that wonderful skill in drawing which his Plan of the fortifications of Louisburg, still extant, attests.§ His auto-

* Boston Records.

† Bradford's N. E. Biog p. 212. Dr. Pierce's Address, 1846.

‡ Ms. Letter of Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Leonard, written in 1818.

§ "A Plan of the City and Fortifications of Louisburg from a survey made by Richard Gridley, Lieut-Col. of the train of Artillery in 1745. Published by Thomas Jefferys, Geographer to the Prince of Wales, Charing Cross, London, Oct. 9, 1758."

graph letters reveal the skill and beauty of a ready writer, an art he acquired with such facility in youth, that one of his teachers remarked that he must have been born with a pen in his hand; and even at the age of eighty years his handwriting was clear, and even elegant. When quite a youth, ascertaining that many individuals suffered in their business transactions for want of a gauger, he discovered the method, and without any regard to private emolument, but entirely with a view to public utility, readily engaged in the business, sacrificing his time for the advantage of his fellow-men. He was the first, and, for a long time, the only gauger in America.*

He was the chief projector of Long Wharf in Boston, which was constructed according to the plan he had proposed, and the first pier of which was sunk by him.* In 1735, four Indian chiefs of the Pigwacket tribe paid a visit to Boston, and we find Richard Gridley, then twenty-four years of age, selected as a suitable person to entertain them during their stay.† In early life, while residing in Boston, it was Gridley's good fortune to become the friend of John Henry Bastide, a young English gentleman of the highest culture and scientific attainments, who was soon to become Director of his Majesty's Engineers and Chief Engineer of Nova Scotia. This accomplished officer was at the time Gridley made his acquaintance, engaged in drawing plans for fortifications to be erected in the harbors of Boston, Marblehead, Cape Ann, and Casco Bay.‡ He was not only the author of a valuable treatise on fortification, but was a skilled artillerist. From him Gridley acquired new zeal, and renewed the study of military science with avidity, the details of which he easily mastered. The art of surveying seemed tame to one whose soul was filled with ambition and patriotism, and ere long he put into practice the information derived from his instructor.

On the southeastern part of the Island of Cape Breton, which forms a portion of that country known to the French as Acadia,

* Manuscript Letter of Mrs. Hunt, written in 1818.

† Mass. Arch. Vol. 31.

‡ Mass. Arch., Vol. lxxiii, pp. 738, 746, 747.

and to the English as Nova Scotia, stood, a century and a quarter ago, the city of Louisburg. Loyalty to the person of the King had given it its name; and all that military skill could devise had for twenty-five years been employed upon its fortifications. Six millions of dollars had been expended in rendering impregnable a city two miles and a half in circumference. On all sides of this "Gibraltar of America" arose a rampart of stone thirty-six feet high, from which two hundred and six cannon frowned defiance. Within, the town was beautifully laid out. Its streets were broad, and on both sides lined with public buildings, whose fronts of rich cream-colored sandstone were wrought into arches and pilasters, by the most skilful artisans the Kingdom of France could furnish. The adjacent hills echoed the *reveillè*, while the broad bosom of the Atlantic received the vibration of the morning and evening gun. The shrill pipe of the boatswain, calling the sailors to duty, was drowned by the deep-voiced trumpet. The busy hum of an active population filled its streets; the soldier in gorgeous uniform saluted the Jesuit in priestly robe. From the towers of churches, nunneries and hospitals, the sound of bells filled the air, while high above the turrets and towers rose the citadel, and from its highest point floated a flag emblazoned with the golden lilies of France.

Such was the city which, wonderful to relate, existed at so early a period in our history, and which, still more wonderful to relate, in 1745, the New England Colonies, without the aid of the Mother Country, pluckily besieged. Col. William Pepperrell, on account of his eminent fitness and large popularity, was selected to command the expedition. Early in 1745 Richard Gridley received his commission as "Lieutenant Colonel" and "Captain of Train and Company,"* and on the first of April joined the expedition. Thirty days after the investment of the place, on May second, the Grand or Royal Battery, which stood directly opposite the Harbor of Louisburg, was captured by his Majesty's forces, and the command of it given to Gridley, the Captain of the Artillery.† The monotony of the siege was relieved by a visit from his old friend and instructor, Bastide; and in the light of subsequent events, it

* N. E. Gen. Register, Vol. xxiv, p. 376. †Mass. Arch. Vol. lxxiii, pp. 712, 714.

would appear that a portion of Gridley's leisure hours were employed in cutting upon one of the stones of the fortification his name, "Gridley," and underneath, the date, "1745." Only a few years ago, the author of the Life of Sir William Pepperrell,* in examining a pile of rubbish at the Grand Battery, found the identical stone with the deeply chiselled lines, done, in all probability, by Gridley's own hand. Capt. Abraham Reller, the First Bombardier of the expedition, died, and on the first of August Gov. Shirley commissioned Richard Gridley, First Bombardier, and he continued in the double capacity of First Captain of Artillery and First Bombardier until the end of the siege; and notwithstanding the General Court had ordered that no officer should receive pay in a double capacity, the money was granted him in England on both muster rolls, and he received from the Province £100.† The vigorous mind of Gridley, his quick perception, his early acquirements and pursuits, together with the instructions of Bastide, enabled him to make rapid acquisitions in the knowledge requisite for the performance of his duties as Chief Bombardier. Such was the accuracy of his eye that he succeeded, though contrary to the expectations of his friends, in ranging the mortar with his own hand, which, upon the third fire, dropped a shell directly into the citadel, and was the immediate cause of the surrender of the city.‡ His first fire overreached it; his second fell short; his third was successful.

Not only the battery on Lighthouse Cliff, from which, in all probability, this shell was thrown, but all of Pepperrell's batteries were erected under the direction of Gridley.§

Great was the rejoicing throughout the Provinces when the joyful tidings were proclaimed that the stronghold of France in the New World had fallen before the attack of the farmers, mechanics and fishermen of New England. Our old church records mention the happy event, and the Pastor writes, "Blessed be God who heareth prayer." In London the cannon of the Tower and Park announced the glorious news. All Europe, in fact, was astonished. The valiant commander of the expedition, Gen. Pepperrell, was made a baronet of Great Britain, an honor never before

* Life of Sir Wm. Pepperrell, p. 334.
† Mass. Arch. Vol lxxiii, p. 712-714.
‡ Everett's Orations, Vol. i, p. 591.
§ Bancroft, Vol. ii, p, 593.

conferred on a native of America; and Gridley, the Chief Engineer, who had planned his batteries, returned to Boston, and was honored with a captaincy in Gov. Shirley's regiment on the British establishment. So ended the greatest event of our Colonial history, an everlasting memorial of the zeal, courage and perseverance of the troops of New England. Gridley had won his first laurels. His reputation as an able and skilful engineer was established, and the knowledge obtained in this campaign was in due time to be of inestimable value to his country.*

But the people of France were bent on the recovery of their "Dunkirque of America," and the following year, (1746), the Duke D'Anville, in command of a large fleet, sailed toward our shores. Governor Shirley employed Gridley to draw designs for a battery and other fortifications on Governor's Island in Boston Harbor; and from September until the cold weather set in, Gridley was employed, night and day, upon Castle William,† drawing all the plans for the work, both for masons and carpenters. The spring and the summer of the following year were spent in completing the fortifications about the harbor. But the famous fleet of the accomplished and elegant D'Anville was, like the Spanish Armada, scattered to the four winds of heaven.

For several years Gridley saw no active service, as the regiment of Gen. Shirley, in which he held a captaincy, was disbanded in 1749. In 1752 we find him in attendance upon the Governor in his journey to the Kennebec, and Fort Western, the site of which is now occupied by the city of Augusta, and Fort Halifax, a few miles further up the Kennebec River, were erected under his supervision.‡ In 1755 he again entered the army as Chief Engineer, and the House of Representatives, (Sept. 9, 1755,) knowing "the absolute need of persons that understood the artillery, voted that Col. Richard Gridley be desired, for the necessity of the service, to assist them in that part, and that his Honor, the Lieutenant Governor, be desired to appoint him Colonel of one of the regiments to be raised for that (Crown Point) expedition, and that an express be immediately dispatched to him for his answer."

*Frothingham, p. 103-184. †Mass. Arch. Vol. lxxiv, p. 14. ‡Swett's Bunker Hill.

The answer was favorable. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Provincial Artillery, Colonel of Infantry, and was to receive in addition to the pay of the latter position, the same compensation he had received at the siege of Louisburg.* Accompanied by his brother, Samuel Gridley, who had been appointed commissary in his own regiment,§§ Richard joined the expedition against Crown Point, and under his supervision, Fort William Henry and all the fortifications around Lake George were constructed.‡ Having complete control of the artillery, the duties of the extensive command with which the Governor had honored him, rendered it liable for him to be absent from his regiment, giving directions to the train. In the spring of 1756, therefore, two Lieutenant-Colonels were, at his suggestion, attached to his regiment.§ In June of the same year we find him, under General Winslow at Albany, forming a camp at Half Moon, and drilling his men. He was not supplied either with provisions or with tools; his ammunition was unfit for use; his gun carriages were constantly breaking. But in these adverse circumstances, he writes: "You may depend upon it, the army will push forward, let the consequences be what they will, and if we are not provided with those things which are of consequence to us, and may be provided, it's entangling us more than we ought to be."‖ And the army did push forward; but ere it reached Crown Point, the sad news of the fall of Forts Oswego and Ontario caused it to return to a place of safety, and the campaign against Canada was ended for that year.

Gridley was not only the trusted officer, but the valued friend of Winslow, and was selected by that General to accompany him when, on the fourth of August, 1756, he went, "with our Chief Engineer, Colonel Gridley," to meet his Excellency, the Earl of Loudoun, then Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces in America.¶ On the muster roll of Gridley's regiment this year, appears, as Second Lieutenant, the name of Paul Revere, who had just attained his majority. In 1757 Governor Pownall ordered

* Mass. Arch., vol. lxxiv, 534, 536.
‡ Curwen's Life, p 555. Lossing's Rev. Vol. 1, p. 546. Life of Pepperrell, p. 281.
§ Mass. Arch., vol. lv, pp. 181, 305.
¶ Mass. Hist. Soc. Col., vol. vi, p. 36.
§§ Mass. Arch. Vol lxxv, p. 298.
‖ Mass. Arch. Vol. iv, p. 341.

Gridley to prepare and form a train of Artillery. This he did, and sailed for Halifax, intending to visit Louisburg; but the expedition was turned from its purpose by the proximity of the French fleet.

Cape Breton having been restored to France, Louisburg in 1758, again became the scene of contention and hostilities. Gridley revisited his earliest field of glory, and was present at the second taking of the city. He had charge of the advanced stores of the army, and so distinguished himself at the siege, that on the evacuation of the city by the French, Lord Amherst offered him the valuable furniture of the French Governor's residence, which offer he, with chivalrous delicacy, declined, ever unwilling to appropriate to his private use spoils taken from an enemy.

In 1759 Gridley was appointed by Gen. Amherst to the distinguished honor of commanding the Provincial Artillery, which, under General Wolfe, was about to besiege Quebec; his knowledge of the needs of an army was so exact, that he was applied to for information respecting the quantity of provisions and clothing the Provincial troops would require during the siege. Gen. Amherst did not form a junction with Wolfe, he deemed the slender forces of the latter inadequate to the capture of a city so strongly fortified by nature and art. Notwithstanding discouragements and disappointments, Col. Gridley and the other principal officers warmly seconded the hazardous plan conceived by Wolfe, and with intrepidity and valor, landed in the night under the Plains of Abraham, and succeeded in attaining the summit of that precipice. It was Gridley's corps that dragged up the only two field pieces which were raised to the heights.* And in the battle which ensued, when the two gallant armies, in proud array, with flags and banners, and bright, glittering arms, met in the heat of conflict, Gridley fought with bravery, and stood by the side of his renowned commander when that gallant officer fell, victorious.

Peace having been restored, Gridley went to England to adjust his accounts with the government. He was received abroad with

*Everett's Orations, vol. i, p. 393.

great cordiality. For his distinguished services, the Magdalen Isles, with an extensive seal and cod fishery, and half-pay as a British officer, were conferred upon him. Much of his time was passed during the next few years at his island home. He was not troubled by wars or rumors of wars. In 1762 he purchased a house in Prince Street in Boston; whether he occupied it himself or not is uncertain. It was in 1773 that the Governor of New Hampshire, in acknowledgment of his meritorious services, granted him three thousand acres of land. Advancing years induced him to resign the business at Magdalen Islands to his sons.

In 1770, Richard Gridley, Esquire, purchased of Edmund Quincy one-half of Massapog Pond in Sharon, for the sake of procuring from its bed iron ore.* He also, in connection with Edmund Quincy, purchased or erected a furnace for smelting the ore. It is probable that he came to reside in this town in 1773, as we find him taxed in his individual name that year for the first time, and the designation "of Boston" is dispensed with."† He was now sixty-two years of age. To himself and to his contemporaries it must have seemed as if his work was done, and that nothing remained to him but to enjoy the consciousness of a well-spent life. With the honors of a veteran of the French wars, and a pension from the Crown, he might pass the remainder of his life in his rural home at Canton, with comfort and with the respect of his countrymen. But it was not so to be.

Gen. Joseph Warren was an intimate friend of Gridley's. It is asserted that as early as 1774 they signed a secret agreement, pledging themselves in case of an open rupture with the Mother Country, that they would together join the Patriot Army.‡ Be this as it may, Warren writes in January, 1775:—"Mr. Gridley, as an engineer, is much wanted. We have an opportunity of obliging him, which will, I believe, secure him to us in case of necessity."§

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, despite his age, he eagerly accepted the overtures that were made to him by his appreciative countrymen. They could ill spare one of such marked ability in the profession of arms. The men who had seen

* Suffolk Registry, vol. cxxi, p. 93.
† Stoughton Tax List.
‡ N. E. Hist. Reg., vol. xii, p. 351.
§ N. E. Hist. Reg. vol. xxx, p. 307.

service in Nova Scotia and Canada were the very men needed to regulate and discipline troops who possessed, at this period, only one of the requisites of a soldier, courage. Throwing aside, then, the inducements which would naturally have held him to the service of the King, Colonel Gridley, in answer to a letter from his British agent in England, requesting to be informed on which side he should take up arms, replied: — "I shall fight for justice and my country;"* and cast his lot with the Patriots. His half-pay ceased, and the arrears already due, he had too much spirit to receive.

On the 21st of April, 1775, the Provincial Congress voted "that a courier be dispatched to Stoughton to require the immediate attendance upon the Committee of Safety, of Col. Richard Gridley and his son, Scarborough Gridley."† Gridley was appointed to the command of the First Regiment of Artillery, the only artillery regiment in the Provinces at the opening of the war.‡ He was requested to select proper persons for officers, and we observe the name of Scarborough Gridley § as Second Major. Ezra and Ste-

*A. H. Everett's B. H. Oration, 1836, p. 18.

†Jour. Prov. Cong., p. 520. ‡Bradford's N. E. Biog., p. 213.

§ Major Scarborough Gridley is said to have procured his appointment in place of Benjamin Thompson, afterwards Count Rumford, through parental partiality. On the morning of the battle of Bunker Hill, he had been ordered to proceed with his battalion from Cambridge to the lines, but advanced but a few rods beyond the neck when he halted, determined, as he said, to cover the retreat, which he considered inevitable. Col. Frye seeing Gridley, the younger, in this position, said to him, "What are you waiting here for?" "We are waiting to cover the retreat." "Retreat!" cries the veteran, "who talks of retreating? This day, thirty years ago, I was present at the taking of Louisburg, when your father with his own hand lodged a shell in the citadel. His son was not born to talk of retreating; Forward, to the lines!" Gridley proceeded a short distance with his artillery, but overcome with terror, ordered his men back upon Cobble Hill, to fire with three-pounders upon the Glasgow and the floating batteries. This order was so absurd that Capt. Trevett refused to obey it and proceeded to the scene of action with two pieces of artillery; this little fragment of Gridley's battery was the only re-enforcement that the Americans received during the battle. For his conduct at the battle, Scarborough was tried by court-martial, Maj. Gen. Greene presiding. The sentence of the court, Sept. 24, 1775 was, that for "being deficient in his duty upon the 17th of June last, the day of the action upon Bunker's Hill, the court find Major Scarborough Gridley guilty of a breach of orders. They do, therefore, dismiss him from the Massachusetts service, but on account of his inexperience and youth, and the great confusion that attended that day's transactions in general, they do not consider him incapable of a Continen-

phen Badlam appear respectively as First and Second Lieutenants in Samuel Gridley's Company, all Canton men.* The second day after the meeting of the Provincial Congress at Concord, April 23, 1775, it was "Resolved that an army of thirty thousand men was needed for the defence of the country. Artemas Ward, who had served under Abercrombie, was appointed Commander-in-Chief;" and it was further "Resolved that Richard Gridley, Esq., be and hereby is, appointed Chief Engineer of the forces now raising in the Colony for the defence of the rights of the American Continent, and that there be paid to the said Richard Gridley, out of the public treasury of this Colony, during his continuance in that service, at the rate of £170 per annum; and it is further resolved that from and after the time when the said forces shall be disbanded, during the life of said Gridley, there shall be paid to him, out of the said treasury, the sum of £123 per annum."†

On the 26th of April, Gridley entered the service and was soon actively engaged in the duties of his office. During this time he was stationed at Cambridge, and was in constant communication with the Provincial Congress, desiring them to appoint clerks, to keep carefully the account of ordnance, stores, etc.‡ In May, Col. Henshaw, Col. Gridley, and Richard Devens, were ordered by Gen. Ward to view the heights in Charlestown. They attended to this duty, and reported it advisable to fortify, first Prospect, then Bunker's, and finally, Breed's Hill.

On the 16th of June, 1775, Prescott received orders from Gen. Artemas Ward to proceed that evening to Bunker's Hill and build fortifications, which were to be planned by Col. Richard Gridley, the accomplished Chief Engineer.§ At the hour of sunset the troops assembled on the Common, in front of Gen. Ward's head-

tal commission, should the general officers recommend him to his Excellency." (Frothingham, p. 185.) Several persons, living and dead, have confounded Scarborough, with Richard Gridley. Samuel Gridley was also a son of the General.

*Mass. Arch., vol. xlvi, p. 276. †Mass. Arch. vol. lxxx, p. 601, 640.

‡Mass. Arch. cxlvi, p. 154.

§Frothingham Siege, p. 122. Tarbox Life of Putnam, p. 127. Irving's Life of Washington, vol. i, 468.

quarters, provided with packs, blankets and provisions. They soon set out on their silent march, preceded by two sergeants with dark lanterns. The son of Col. Gridley, Capt. Samuel Gridley, with his company of fifty men, and two field pieces, accompanied and formed part of the expedition. Slowly they proceeded, through the quiet of the night, toward Charlestown, the only sound that greeted their ears being the drowsy cry of "All's well!" from the sentry on the Boston shore. They reached the heights in about an hour, when the question arose whether Breed's or Bunker's Hill was the proper one whereon to erect fortifications. The consultation was long and acrimonious. Time was precious. The veteran Gridley urged with all the force of his ardent nature that Bunker's Hill was the only proper one whereon to erect breastworks.* He sustained his opinion by examples from his own experience and from the chronicles of military history. One of the Generals coincided with him, but the other was stubborn, and determined not to yield. At length Gridley said to the latter, "Sir, the moments are precious, we must decide at once. Since you will not give up your individual opinion to ours, we will give up to you. Action, and that instantly, only can save us." Thus the obstinacy and stubbornness of this General decided the matter, and Breed's Hill was the one selected.†

The first detachment had no sooner reached the hill than Gridley began to mark out the plan of the fortifications. With his usual celerity he drew his lines with a genius and skill that would have done honor to the most experienced engineer in the veteran armies of the old world,‡ gave orders to his men, and when not busy in directing others, worked himself, spade in hand, throwing up the fortifications which were to be the protection of the embryo nation. It was near being a fatal mistake for one having such knowledge and ability to do the manual labor, which could better have been done by a farmer's boy from Berkshire. The next morning, that never to be forgotten SEVENTEENTH OF JUNE, Gridley was unwell, owing to his fatigue of the night previous,

* Cutter's Life of General Putnam, p. 166.
† Irving's Life of Washington, vol. i. p. 467. Frothingham's Siege, p. 123.
‡ Cutter's Life of Putnam, p. 166. Hale,—"100 Years Ago," p. 30.

and was obliged to leave the hill; but to the joy of all, he so far recovered as to return later in the day. He immediately placed himself at the head of his own battery of artillery, and, judging from all accounts, it was poor enough. It had been raised especially for Gridley, and great exertions had been made to complete it. It was believed, if confided to him, it would do great execution; yet notwithstanding all that had been done, at the time of the battle it consisted of only ten companies and four hundred and seventeen men. It had only two brass pieces and six iron six-pounders. The brass pieces were those which have since been known as the "Adams and Hancock," a fac-simile of which adorns the monument we this day dedicate.* Gridley seizing one of these brass pieces, pushed bravely forward, and aided in discharging it, until it was disabled, and he was obliged to order it to the rear. During the whole engagement, well knowing that a price had been set upon his head by the British Government, Gridley never flinched, but was exposed to the severest fire of the enemy. He ascended the hill with the intrepid Warren, was near him and saw him fall.† Almost at the same time he was himself struck by a musket ball in the leg. An historian, describing the state of affairs at this critical moment, says:—"Warren was killed, and left on the field; Gridley was wounded."‡ All seemed to be lost. Finding that he could do no more, Gridley entered his sulky to be carried off, but meeting with some obstruction, had but just vacated it, when the horse was killed and the sulky riddled by the bullets of the enemy. The British sharpshooters could not overlook so prominent a mark, and rightly surmising that the vehicle contained some person high in authority, they directed their fire towards it with such accuracy that had Gridley been in it, he would most certainly have been killed. The next day one of his neighbors from Canton went to Boston and conveyed him home.‖ His wound could not have been very serious, for a few days after, assisted by his son, Lieut. Col. Scarborough Gridley, he took charge of a battery placed at the Highlands.§

*Swett's Battle of B. H. p. 5. †Columbian Centinel, June 22, 1796.

‡Frothingham, p. 151. ‖Enoch Leonard. §Frothingham, p. 212.

The last of June we find him at Cambridge, begging that the artillery may be supplied with blankets, as well as the other arms of the service, asserting that his men are sadly in want of them, and that his brave followers are falling sick daily in consequence thereof.* On July third he addressed a severe letter to the Provincial Congress, asserting that he had nominated field officers for the regiment of artillery that he deemed best for the interests of the country. But he says, "the Provincial Congress do not deem it necessary to consult with me;" and his letter closes in the following spirited manner:—"Be assured, gentlemen, if I must have no judgment, and am not to be consulted in these matters, and must have persons transferred on me, I am determined I will withdraw myself from the army, and will have nothing further to do with it.†

It is said that America commenced her Revolution with but ten pieces of cannon, and to the mechanical science and ingenuity of Gridley was she indebted for the first cannon and mortars ever cast in this country.‡ His furnace was for a long time employed by order of Congress under his direction casting cannon for the use of the army. In February, 1776, we find him at Mashapog Pond, with a number of men, proving some mortars, which were afterwards placed on Dorchester Heights. He was assisted at this time by Captain Curtis, who, like himself, was a veteran of the French War.§ One year later, (Feb. 14, 1777,) Congress empowered Robert Treat Paine, to contract with him for forty eight-inch howitzers to be sent to Ticonderoga.‖

On the twentieth of September, 1775, Richard Gridley received from the Provincial Congress the rank of Major General, and was ordered to take command of the artillery with the rank of Colonel.†† He had received the highest rank from the Provincial Congress, and had his commission been renewed in the Continental Army, Washington says:—"He would have outranked all the Brigadier and all the Major Generals."§§ Nevertheless, he writes Dec. 31, 1775:—"I believe Colonel Gridley expects to be continued as

*Mass. Arch. Vol. 194, p. 20. †Mass. Arch. Vol. 146, p. 307.
‡Swett, B. H. p. 54. §N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. Vol. xxii, p. 3.
‖Jour. Congress, p. 581. ††Jour. Congress, 1775, p. 142.
§§Sparks' Washington, Vol. iii, p. 50.

Chief Engineer in the army. It is very certain that we have no one better qualified."* Not only did Washington acknowledge his great value as an officer in his letters, but he urgently requested him to accompany the army to the South. But the infirmities of age were creeping upon him. He resigned his commission, and the council of officers coincided in the belief that on account of his advanced age it were better to place the command of the artillery in younger hands. On Friday, the seventeenth of November, 1775, Henry Knox,† whose skill as an artillerist had attracted the attention of Washington, and whose subsequent career was so brilliant that recently his statue has been presented to the nation by the State of Maine, succeeded Gen. Gridley in command of the artillery.

On the memorable night of the fourth of March, 1776, it was decided to fortify Dorchester Heights. And who so capable as Gridley? With his usual celerity and skill he marked out the plan of the breastworks, and a redoubt was soon erected which, perhaps was never exceeded except by that on Breed's Hill.‡ One historian compares it "to the works of Aladdin;" and another, in speaking of the fortifications, says:—"In history they were equalled only by the lines and forts raised by Julius Cæsar to surround the army of Pompey."§ Certain it is that they were of such a nature that neither Lord Howe nor Earl Percy dared attack them, and deemed it best to evacuate Boston. "As absolute a flight," said Wilkes in the House of Commons, "as that of Mahomet from Mecca."

After the evacuation of Boston, Gen. Washington offered to Gridley his choice of a place of residence in that city, where he remained many months, and was entrusted by the commander in chief with the duty of demolishing the British intrenchments on the Neck,‖ and in order that the work might be well and quickly done, Gen. Ward had orders to furnish him with as many men as he deemed necessary for the undertaking. The works were des-

*Am. Arch. 4th Series. † Sparks, Vol. iii, p. 197.
‡Dawson's, U. S. Vol. i, p. 87. Everett's Oration, Vol. iii, p. 340.
§ Silliman's Journal, Frothingham, p. 326. ‖ Sparks, Vol. iii, p. 328.

troyed, and near their site Gridley laid out the famous "Roxbury Lines,"* Castle William, down the harbor, the hills of Charlestown, Fort Hill in Boston, and all the prominent positions about the harbor were erected or strengthened under his direction.**

When Bunker's Hill again came into the possession of the Americans, after the departure of the royal troops, strict search was made for the body of Major General Joseph Warren, and when on the 8th of April, 1776, the body was reinterred, with all the honor and respect the embryo nation could furnish, among the distinguished gentlemen who acted as pall-bearers on that occasion appears the name of Richard Gridley.†

Twelve days after, Gridley was ordered by Washington to attend to the fortifications on Cape Ann and protect the harbor of Gloucester.‡ While performing his duties here, he attended the ministrations of the Rev. John Murray, and it was but a step for one, who had been an admirer of Mayhew and Chauncy, to become a decided and enthusiastic Universalist. He adopted the belief of the "Promulgator," as Murray was then called, and there was established between them a friendship of no ordinary character, designated by Mrs. Murray in after years, as "an old and unbroken amity." In the deepest trouble of his life, when his beloved partner, whom he had married before he was of age, and with whom he had enjoyed nearly sixty years of connubial happiness, died,§ it was to Murray, his friend and spiritual guide, that he looked for comfort and for strength. No better insight into Gridley's home life can be had than that given by Mrs. Murray in a letter addressed to her parents, under date of Oct. 24, 1790.

"The weather on Monday morning proving remarkably fine, we commenced our journey to Stoughton. Much had we dwelt on the serene enjoyments which awaited us in the family of Col.

*Drake's "Ancient Landmarks," pp. 426, 427. **Cent. Evacuation, p. 140. Frothingham, p. 313.

† Life and Times Jos Warren, p. 524.

‡ Am. Arch., vol. vi, 4th ser. p. 439.

§ Her maiden name was Hannah Deming, she was married Feb. 25, 1730, died Oct. 19, 1790, Æt. 80. Children:—Richard, born July 12, 1731. Hannah, b. Jan. 1, 1732. Samuel b. June 14, 1734. Joseph b. Nov. 5, 1736. Jane b. July 7, 1738, m. Elijah Hunt, died 1818. Scarborough b. Oct. 9, 1739, d. Feb. 16, 1742. Rebecca b. Ap. 25, 1741. Mary married Enoch Leonard. Scarborough.....d. Dec. 16, 1787.

Gridley, and it was only in the paternal dwelling that we expected more unequivocal marks of friendship. Upon how many contingencies doth sublunary bliss depend; all felicity is indeed a work too bold for mortals, and we ought never assuredly to promise ourselves the possession of any good. With much rapidity we posted forward. For the convivial smiles of hospitality we were prepared, but alas for us, the venerable Mistress of Stoughton villa, had, the day before our arrival, breathed her last. Her family, her bereaved family, met us in tears, but her clay cold tenement, shrouded in its burial dress, unconscious of our approach, preserved with dignified tranquillity its sweet and expressive composure. Often had her arm with even maternal tenderness been extended to us, while the tumultuous joy of her bosom was described by every expression of her face! But now her heart had forgot to beat,—to the glad sensations of affection it is no longer awake; and for the arrival of the messenger of peace the sigh of her perturbed bosom will no more arise. Many years of pain she hath lingered out, and for weeks past her agonies have been exquisite. Ought we then to mourn her exit, when, moreover, she departed strong in faith, giving glory to God? Yet for me, I confess I am selfish, censurably selfish, and while I stood gazing on her breathless corse, the agonized breathings of my spirit to the Preserver of men were, that I might never be called to view my beloved parents thus stretched upon the bed of death. The life of Mrs. Gridley has been amiable; she has departed full of days, and her connections will retain of her the sweetest remembrance."

"We had intended to have reached town earlier in the week, but it was not in friendship to leave unburied so venerable a connection, to resist the importunities of her aged companion, and her earnestly imploring children. From Monday noon until Friday morning, we remained in Stoughton, yielding such alleviations as an old and unbroken amity had a right to expect. On Thursday afternoon, the sepulchral rites were performed. Her only surviving brother, a white-haired old gentleman, with his lady, and a number of other connections, arrived about noon from Boston, for the purpose of paying the last honors to the deceased by attending

her obsequies. An affectionate exhortation and prayer was delivered by Mr. Murray previous to the commencement of the procession, and at the grave, also, some suitable observations were made by our friend, calculated to do justice to the departed, and administer improvement and consolation to survivors. Our company at Col. Gridley's on Thursday evening, was large, and we passed it like those who entertain the sure and certain hope of meeting again the pleasing connection who had so recently taken her flight. The weather yesterday morning proved most propitious to our wishes, and after a night of refreshing slumbers, we departed from Stoughton, enriched with the warmest wishes of our friends."* "Stoughton Villa" the residence of General Gridley, was situated on almost the exact spot where the house of Miss Chloe Dunbar now stands.

To return to the military career of Gridley. In a letter dated March 1778, he writes to General Heath for more men to close the fortifications at Castle William and Governor's Island. He desired that the assistance be sent him that spring, as he feared a return of the enemy. In doing this, he says he is instigated by his love of country, and that should any accident happen through delay, the blame would fall on him. His receipts for payment and the commutation accounts for July, August and September, show that he was still Chief Engineer.

In 1780, he writes to Major General Heath,† that he has had no pay for thirteen months, and begs that the General will allow him something, and charge it to his department. He complains that the last pay he received. he was obliged to divide with his son, who assisted him. In this want of funds, it is probable there were at this time many officers of the army who could heartily sympathize with him. It is stated upon good authority that Gridley was connected in 1781 with the operations in Rhode Island, but we have no documentary proof of it.‡ On February 26, 1781, Congress resolved, that it be recommended to the State of Massachusetts to make up to Richard Gridley, the depreciation of his pay as engineer, at sixty dollars per month, from the time of his appointment to the first of January, 1781.§

*Rev. E. Davis, Univ. Quar. 1876. †MS. Papers Gen. Heath. ‡S. A. Drake.
§Congress. Jour. 1781, p. 581.

It is the year 1783. Peace has spread her bright wings over this fair land, and the citizens of this ancient town have met together in the old church to celebrate, with befitting ceremonies, the dawning of that auspicious day. From the old church tower the bell rings forth a merry peal. Flags are flying, guns are booming. Men who have taken part in the dangers and trials of the war greet at the church door their companions in arms. Young men and maidens, brave in holiday attire, come from far and near to join in the festivities. In the pulpit sits the pastor who has ministered to this people for over half a century, and by his side the distinguished orator of the day. On that great day, when the thanks of the people were to be returned to the immortal veterans of the war, and when thanksgiving was to be offered to Almighty God for the success of our arms and the establishment of the Republic, Richard Gridley was left out in the cold, uninvited, forced to remain at home, and see, with feelings that can be better imagined than described, the great concourse of people pass his house to celebrate the return of peace—that peace to which he had contributed more than any of them. The question will naturally by asked, why was a man, so distinguished in the art of war and with so noble a record, allowed to remain away from this celebration? When Pedaretus, the Spartan, missed the honor of being elected one of the three hundred who held a distinguished rank in the city, he went home well satisfied, saying he was glad to know there were three hundred men in Sparta more honorable than he. Gridley could hardly say this. Had he been guilty of some heinous crime, for which he must be ostracized from the society of his neighbors and townspeople? Far from it. Gridley could not understand this intentional neglect, and he inquired of an intimate friend of his why it was that he had received no invitation to the celebration. His friend reluctantly answered him in these words: "Because, General, you are not considered by those having that matter in charge a Christian." His friend alluded to the fact that Gridley had become a Universalist in religious belief. The old veteran paused a moment, dropped his head upon his breast, and then with solemn and impressive speech, uttered these words: "I love my God, my country, and my neigh-

bor as myself. If they have any better religion, I should like to know what it is."*

Gen. Gridley's last appearance in public was in 1795, when he assisted in laying the corner stone of the State House, as he had of the State in 1775. The same year we find his name attached to the petition which resulted in the Act of Incorporation of the town of Canton.

A few years after the introduction of Free Masonry into North America, Gridley was initiated into the mysteries of the craft. In "A General List of the Brethren, made in the First Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons in Boston, New England, also those accepted members in it, with the time when made or admitted from the first foundation, A. L. 5733," under date of Jan 22, 5745, appears the name of Richard Gridley; but this only indicates when he was admitted a member. No record is known to exist showing in what Lodge he received the first degree; but the following record from the Master's Lodge will show when he was made a Master Mason. "April 4, 1746; the Lodge being open, Bro. Richard Gridley attending, was raised Master, and paid £3."†

May 13, 1756.—"The Right Worshipful Grand Master, Jeremy Gridley, authorized the Right Worshipful Richard Gridley, Esq., to congregate all Free and Accepted Masons in the present expedition against Crown Point, and form them into one or more Lodges, as he should think fit, and to appoint Wardens and other officers to a Lodge appertaining." In September, 1756, at a meeting of the Provincial Grand Lodge, held in Boston, at which, without doubt, his Excellency, John, Earl of Loudoun, Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's forces in America, and Past Grand Master of Masons in England, was present, the "R. W. G. M. appointed Bro. Richard Gridley, then Master of the First Lodge, to make the above five gentlemen Masons, who were made Entered Apprentices and Passed Fellow Crafts."

In 1768, on the sixteenth of November, at a meeting of the Second Lodge, with a father's pride, he proposed the name of his well-beloved son, Scarborough, to be made a Mason, and

* Miss Abigail Crane.
† Grand Lodge Rec.

by a dispensation from the Master, he was unanimously balloted in and made a mason in due form. John Rowe appointed Richard Gridley, Deputy Grand Master of St. John's Grand Lodge, January 27, 1769, and he, in all probability, continued in that office until 1788. Certain it is that he was Deputy Grand Master in 1787, and no other name appears as holding the office in the interim.* He was beloved and respected by all the members of the fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. At the decease of his brother Jeremy, he was unanimously chosen Grand Master of the Provincial Grand Lodge, an honorable distinction which he thought it expedient, amid the pressure of other duties, to decline.

In private life his character was unexceptionable and exemplary, and would stand the most scrutinizing examination. Correct morals, unimpeachable integrity, unsullied honesty, strict veracity, habits of temperance to a degree of abstemiousness, in an age when every one drank liquor, a perfect freedom from every vice, and the constant practice of those virtues that adorn and dignify human nature, were the distinguishing traits of his character. He possessed great equanimity of temper, and as a friend and companion was cheerful, agreeable and instructive. The Hon. William Eustis, Dr. Townsend, and many others having commenced their studies with Gen. Warren, and being by his death deprived of their patron, looked with almost filial affection upon Gen. Gridley, as their guide, companion and friend, and passed much of their time with him during his residence at the house of Gov. Brooks, in Cambridge, with whom he has been often heard to say, he passed many happy hours. His urbanity, his uniform politeness, and graceful demeanor, rendered him a true gentleman. His elegance of deportment at his ever hospitable board was often noticed and admired. He was equally charitable to individuals and philanthropic to the public, in competition with which his self-interest was wholly disregarded.

In stature he was remarkably tall, of commanding presence, with a frame firm and vigorous. His constitution was like iron. He rarely suffered from illness, and his death was not in consequence of the general decay of nature, such as usually attends ad-

*Const. Grand Lodge 1857.

vanced age, but was caused by cutting some poisonous bushes, which injured his blood, and which, on the twenty-first of June, 1796, terminated his truly valuable life.* On Thursday, the 23d, he was buried in a small enclosure near his house. The Rev. John Murray preached the funeral sermon, and crowds from far and near came to Canton to pay their tribute of love and respect to his memory. In this neglected spot his body rested, until Saturday Oct. 28, 1876, when the Gridley Committee commenced the disinterment.† A few strokes of the pick revealed that an error of about a foot had been made in the location of the grave; a second attempt proved successful and at the depth of seven feet the sides of the coffin were reached; from this time the work was conducted with greater care, a trowel taking the place of a spade. A part of the skull of the old veteran was lifted from its bed of sand and gravel, and to it was attached a quantity of gray hair, ending in a braided queue, this sufficiently identified the body; portions of the bones of the arms and legs were soon after exhumed, and everything found in the grave, except the queue, was placed in a box, which the committee conveyed to the cemetery, where the remains were reinterred, each member of the committee and a delegation of the Canton Historical Society, assisting. On the 24th of Oct. the monument was brought from Milton, and placed in position upon the site previously selected by the committee, and freely given by the town, at its annual meeting, for that purpose. The base of the pedestal is of hammered Quincy granite, the dado is of Randolph granite with polished tablets, which bear the following inscriptions:

"THIS MONUMENT IS ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF CANTON TO THE MEMORY OF RICHARD GRIDLEY, AS A TRIBUTE OF HONOR AND GRATITUDE TO ONE WHOSE LIFE WAS SPENT IN THE SERVICE OF HIS COUNTRY. BORN JAN. 3, 1710. DIED JUNE 21, 1796."

"A VETERAN OF THREE WARS. HE COMMANDED THE ARTILLERY OF HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY AT THE SIEGE OF LOUISBURG; HE STOOD BY THE SIDE OF WOLFE AT THE FALL OF QUEBEC, AND AS

* MS. letter of Gridley's daughters.

† The committee on the Gridley Monument consisted of E. A. Morse, O. S. Chapman, E. R. Eager, W. E. Endicott, D. T. V. Huntoon.

MAJOR GENERAL AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE PATRIOT ARMY HE PLANNED THE FORTIFICATIONS ON BUNKER HILL, AND ON THE DAY OF THE BATTLE FELL WOUNDED."

"I SHALL FIGHT FOR JUSTICE AND MY COUNTRY."

"I LOVE MY GOD, MY COUNTRY, AND MY NEIGHBOR AS MYSELF."

WASHINGTON WROTE:

"I KNOW OF NO MAN BETTER FITTED TO BE CHIEF ENGINEER THAN GEN. GRIDLEY."

The tablet on the south-east side, facing Washington street, has the American shield with the stars and stripes, and the name "GRIDLEY" in large letters. The whole is surmounted by a cannon in exact imitation of the "Hancock" or "Adams," one of the guns Gridley served with his own hand at the battle of Bunker Hill.

Thus, life's duties well performed, passed from us one of the most distinguished military characters of New England; renowned for personal bravery in the face of the enemy, a skilled artillerist, a scientific engineer, a prominent actor in the great events of our country's history; the companion of Sir William Pepperrell, of Lord Amherst, of Earl St. Vincent, of Cook, the navigator, of Montgomery and Wolfe; in latter days, of Prescott, and Putman, and Knox, of Thomas, and Ruggles, and Frye, and Warren, and Washington.

A writer in the Columbian Centinel, issued a few days after his death, in speaking of Gen. Gridley, says:—"To sketch the usefulness of the deceased, to delineate his services as a citizen, a soldier and mason, are unnecessary. They have repeatedly been acknowledged by his countrymen, and live in the memory of every one acquainted with the history of our country."

Such, soldiers and fellow-citizens, was the life of the man to whose memory you have erected a monument. As the successive generations of our townspeople contemplate its beauty, it will speak to them a varied language. The soldier who fought to preserve, will call to mind the hero who fought to establish, the Republic. Our old men, as they gaze on it, will "call to re-

membrance the former days;" and it shall teach our young men lessons of courage, duty and patriotism. To all of our citizens it shall be a source of pride that we have finally, in a suitable manner, commemorated the most distinguished of our townsmen

Richd Gridley

ROSTER

OF THE

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J. V. "	JONA. LINFIELD.
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QUARTER MASTER,	L. E. WENTWORTH.
SURGEON,	A. R. HOLMES.
CHAPLAIN,	E. A. MORSE.
OFFICER OF THE DAY,	R. L. WESTON.
" " GUARD,	F. Z. LEONARD.
SERGEANT MAJOR,	H. A. FREEMAN.
QR. M. SERGEANT,	J. C. BRESLYN.

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